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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1992

A Social Contract Breaks in France

Protesters, Like Forebears, Put Themselves Above Law

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
The stubborn lawlessness of French truck drivers and farmers shows a disturbing breakdown of the social contract in France and reflects alienation by government, political parties and labor unions.

Observers said it was significant that neither the truckers nor the farmers, whose blockade of French roads has brought economic chaos and misery for travelers, have recognized leaders. As the police broke up some of the truck barricades Tuesday, truck drivers threw up new ones and continued at a standstill. (Page 4)



A French policeman pointing his gun Tuesday in Lyon as he ordered a truck driver to get down from the cab of his vehicle.



Mr. Bush with some new Munich acquaintances as he jogged around a local track. On each lap, the number of children running alongside him increased.

In Munich, Goodwill Has Much to Overcome

Uneasy French-American Duet But a New Global Partnership

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service
MUNICH — Behind the expressions of good intentions here Tuesday on world trade, the Russian evolution and Yugoslavia, President George Bush and President Francois Mitterrand danced a tense minuet with one eye on their own political problems and the other on an increasingly difficult trans-Atlantic relationship.

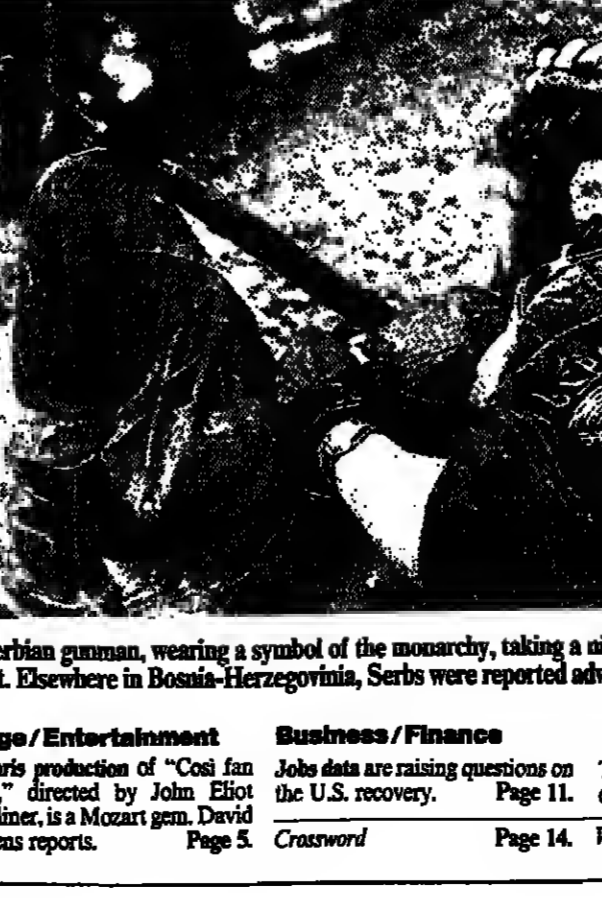
By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
MUNICH — The leaders of the world's most economically powerful nations took their first collective look at the post-Soviet world here on Tuesday and declared that they saw the makings of a "new partnership" on the global scene.

Comments were asked how the government could have put the points system into effect with so little attempt beforehand to educate or inform the public. Some observers said the failure of the unions to raise questions about the points system at an earlier stage was one reason for the revolt.

But they were also forced to grapple with erupting military conflicts ranging from Yugoslavia to the Russian hinterland, suggesting they would need strong nerves in the era ahead, along with more cohesion than they have yet been able to muster.

To Shape Its Destiny, Russia Puts Past on Trial

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The 74-year history of the Soviet Union went on trial Tuesday in a case that President Boris N. Yeltsin has said could determine "Russia's destiny."



A Serbian gunman, wearing a symbol of the monarchy, taking a nap Tuesday during a halt on his front. Elsewhere in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbs were reported advancing on a key town. Page 2.

G-7 Leaders Fail in Bid To Resolve Farm Dispute

U.S. and Europe Move Closer, but No Deal Is Expected at the Summit

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
MUNICH — U.S. and European leaders failed Tuesday at the Group of Seven summit meeting to resolve the farm dispute that has paralyzed worldwide talks on free trade.

The leaders said they would back UN military action to get aid through to Sarajevo. Page 2. The dollar slumped on comments by Nicholas Brady, the U.S. Treasury secretary. Page 12.

But Mr. Baker, alluding to the worries in France over winning public approval for the Treaty on European Union, told reporters that a key reason for the delay was that "attention has been diverted in Europe since the Danish referendum to completion of the Maastricht treaty arrangements. We hope that as this settles down we will be able to follow up."

Cheney Names A Confidant to Shape Up Navy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Sean C. O'Keefe, the Pentagon's top financial officer and a confidant of Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, was appointed secretary of the navy Tuesday, taking over a service scarred by sexual misconduct.

L.A.'s Phantom Toll Bus

For a Transit System 'No One' Rides, It Does Big Business in a Car Capital

By Sara Rimer
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Sarah Spitz took her bus once. She was 16 and had no car. She and her friends had gotten a ride from the San Fernando Valley to Hollywood to go to the movies. They took the bus home, and considered it an adventure.

Klosk

Earnings News Depresses Stocks
Wall Street stocks tumbled on Tuesday as disappointing news about corporate earnings depressed the market and unleashed a late flood of computer-driven selling.

Dow Close		The Dollar in New York	
3,295.17	Down	DM 1.4903	Pound 1.9332
44.03		Yen 124.05	FF 5.016

At 7 A.M., as the air-conditioned white bus

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See FRANCE, Page 2

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See TRUCKS, Page 4

See POLITICS, Page 2

See MUNICH, Page 2

Warning to Serbs: End the Violence Or Face UN Action

By Craig R. Whitney

MUNICH — Leaders of the world's seven most powerful industrial democracies warned belligerents in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Tuesday that they would support United Nations-backed military action if it became necessary to get aid through to civilians in Sarajevo and other parts of the country.

Welcoming a new era of shared responsibilities in both Europe and the Pacific, the leaders issued a strong warning in the leaders of Serbia and the armies it controls that continuation of the violence in the Balkans was unacceptable.

Resurgent nationalism and ethnic tensions there and in parts of the former Soviet Union, they said, were causing "death, destruction, and widespread displacement of innocent people."

Joined by the European Community, the leaders also raised the possibility of convening a UN peace conference to address the underlying ethnic and national causes of the worst fighting in Europe since World War II.

former Soviet territories where nationalities have clashed violently over conflicting territorial claims.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d repeated Tuesday that he did not believe that American troops should go in.

Asked what the United States thought of a French suggestion that troops of the nine-nation Western European Union, instead of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, might be used, Mr. Baker said it would probably be up to the United Nations to decide.

The airift to Sarajevo can only be the beginning of a larger humanitarian effort, the summit leaders said.

Serbia and Croatia, they said, should respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Serbian leaders should respect minority rights in full and negotiate with representatives of the mainly Albanian province of Kosovo on granting autonomous status for the territory.



Barbara Bush, Mila Mulronney and Diana Amato eyeing the ceiling of a Munich cathedral. Behind Mrs. Mulronney was Hannelore Kohl.

Pomp, Circumstance, Plenty of Hot Air

By Roger Cohen

MUNICH — The world's economic summit meetings, begun 17 years ago in France, are facing a crisis of credibility.

The nearest thing, it seemed, was President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia. In an unusual twist, the head of an economy in virtually complete chaos, with inflation of 640 percent in the past four months, was welcomed Tuesday by the leaders of the world's major industrial economies as a potential savior.

Unable to agree on anything to revive the world economy, the leaders were at least hoping to save face by offering President Yeltsin an initial \$1 billion in aid, promises of imminent debt rescheduling and a place at their dinner table.

130,000 Russian troops still in the Baltic states will be withdrawn. Nobody is quite ready to expand the Group of Seven to a Group of Eight.

President George Bush was trying hard to achieve something beyond the support of Russian reforms. He vowed that the three days of discussions, originally intended as "fireside chats" but transformed into lavish extravaganzas, would produce jobs for Americans.

Nowhere were the difficulties more apparent than on the question of deadlocked world trade talks. Everyone agreed that differences between France and the United States on farm subsidies had narrowed and that the only thing needed was a "political push."

But President Francois Mitterrand faces a referendum in September and President Bush an election in November.

This left a delicate problem for the drafters of the final communiqué, due Wednesday. How to encapsulate the progress made and the new determination gathered in a way that would distinguish these talks from the last four meetings?

In Toronto in 1988, the leaders said of the "Uruguay Round" of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks: "It is of decisive importance to safeguard the dynamism of these ambitious negotiations."

A year later in Paris, they stated: "We commit ourselves unreservedly to further substantial progress in the Uruguay Round so that it can be successfully concluded by the end of 1990."

FRANCE: Public Politeness and Goodwill Do Little to Mask French-American Uneasiness

(Continued from page 1) cooperation." But they grumbled to reporters about Washington's reluctance to agree to a new international conference on Yugoslavia. They said the Americans were blocking — for no good reason as far as France was concerned — a joint nuclear safety fund that would be administered by the French-controlled European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Paris wants that body, known as CSCE, to turn to individual countries for peacekeeping missions — a position aimed at diminishing American influence on the continent. The United States can more easily control NATO than it can the cooperation council.

Both presidents are facing important votes this autumn. On Sept. 20, the French will vote on the Treaty on European Union, a ballot also seen as a verdict on Mr. Mitterrand's 11 years in power.

Asked how much the 1992 election colored Mr. Bush's actions here, Mr. Baker, a seasoned political strategist who ran the president's 1988 campaign, said: "I don't think, to any extent at all, I say with a very, very straight face. The president is not here for domestic political reasons."

POLITICS: New Partnership

(Continued from page 1) port for Mr. Yeltsin's reform efforts without busting their own tight national budgets will dominate the summit discussions Tuesday night and Wednesday.

U.S. and Japan Block N-Plant Upgrades

By Steven Kinzer

MUNICH — Leaders of the world's seven major industrial nations failed to agree on ways to assure the safety of deteriorating nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the former Soviet republics are believed to be operating without safeguards required in most Western countries. Among them are 15 plants in Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine that are similar in design to the Chernobyl plant, where a disastrous accident occurred in 1986.

The French-German proposal would require a \$700 million fund to make emergency repairs to the most dangerous nuclear plants.

G-7 Calls for Accord on Kurils Dispute

MUNICH — Japan has won the support of its G-7 partners with their call for a resolution of Japan's dispute with Russia over four islands, a senior Japanese official said Tuesday.

The chief secretary of the Japanese cabinet, Koichi Kato, said in a statement in Tokyo: "The G-7 leaders agreed on the perception that the northern territory issue is not only a problem between Japan and Russia but a common concern of global importance."

Mr. Kato, the government's official spokesman, said at a Tokyo news conference that the dispute "has been given more attention than we expected" at the summit meeting in Munich.

MUNICH: Farm Deal Stalls

(Continued from page 1) Boris N. Yeltsin, arrived in Munich to meet with G-7 leaders. Russia and the other republics would receive a full-scale rescheduling of the estimated \$74 billion in foreign debt accumulated by the former Soviet Union, German officials said. But certain conditions are likely to be attached to the debt relief, according to Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel.

Munich Police Clash With Demonstrators

MUNICH — German police charged a crowd of anti-summit demonstrators Tuesday night, pushing them away from barricades surrounding the conference site.

That aim was accomplished in the statement on Tuesday, which called for guaranteed access by road to Sarajevo as well as other areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The summit statement alluded in only the most general terms to the intensified discussion here of more rigorous enforcement of the economic sanctions against Serbia that were adopted a month ago by the UN Security Council.

On arms control issues, the summit declaration praised the deep cuts in strategic forces recently negotiated by the United States and Russia, and expressed concern about a potential new wave of nuclear weapons proliferation arising from the breakup of one of the world's two great nuclear weapons powers.

WORLD BRIEFS

Croatia Says a Serbian Force Drives Toward a Strategic Town on Border

SARAJEVO (Reuters) — Heavy combat flared in Bosnia-Herzegovina on Tuesday as Serbs battled Muslim and Croatian forces around the northern cities of Brcko and Derвента and advanced, the Croatian radio said, on Bosanski Brod, a key border town.

U.S. Indicts Ex-Housing Aide in Fraud

WASHINGTON (AP) — A former official of the Department of Housing and Urban Development was charged Tuesday with 13 felony counts, including conspiracy to defraud and perjury, in the infamously connected scandal at the department.

Jackson Links Zionism to Liberation

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson said at a conference on racism and anti-Semitism on Tuesday that Zionism was a liberation movement and that blacks and Jews should work together to fight hatred.

Taiwan Lifts Ban on Exiled Activists

TAIPEI (Reuters) — In a major democratic change, Taiwan on Tuesday lifted a decades-old ban on the return of more than 270 exiled dissidents.

Royal Navy to Acquire a 4th Trident

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain announced Tuesday that it had ordered a fourth Trident nuclear submarine as part of its pledge to maintain an independent strategic nuclear deterrent.

Correction

Contrary to a Washington Post article that appeared in the June 24 editions of the International Herald Tribune, there is no evidence that German-made artillery pieces have been sold to or transferred to Croatia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

French ground mechanics called Tuesday for a strike spread over Friday, Saturday and Sunday at Air France. Their union said its action, for better pay, would "cause trouble for passengers who must travel during this period," but Air France said the strike was not expected to modify schedules.

The Weather

Weather forecast table with columns for Today and Tomorrow, and rows for various regions: North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Middle East. Includes temperature ranges and weather conditions.

The VP G... Keeps Ch... At the Par... Night of Viol... Pleas Went Un...

The VP Guess List Keeps Changing As the Party Nears

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With a suspenseless Democratic convention in store next week, the last big mystery of Bill Clinton's presidential candidacy is his choice of a running mate, and the prospective Democratic nominee seems to enjoy every plot twist, judging from the smile each time he is asked.

Veep talk circulates through the Democratic community. Does Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee have the inside track? Is Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska moving up? Does John D. Rockefeller 4th of West Virginia want it? Were Representative Lee H. Hamilton of Indiana and Senator Harris Wofford of Pennsylvania hurt by the court's abortion decision last week? Is Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York on the list, although he says he doesn't want to? Who is the surprise candidate — or candidates — everyone is ignoring?

It is not enough to talk names. Even the timing of the announcement is the subject of intense speculation.

Mr. Clinton has managed the selection process to minimize speculation and prevent embarrassment to potential candidates. His criteria, he has said, include someone who could be seen as a good president, someone who understands what happened to the economy and middle-class Americans during the 1980s, and someone whose background complements his own.

Aides to Mr. Clinton apologize for not knowing what is going on. Only a handful of people are truly involved, and they have been remarkably leak-free. Whenever someone reports something, Mr. Clinton knocks it down, with a smile of satisfaction. A short list of four? Not the right number, he says. Two? Nope. Guess again.

Of course, everyone will. Every day seems to bring a new name or two: Senator Bob Graham of Florida; Senator Joseph I. Lieberman of Connecticut; Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia; Mayor Maynard Jackson of Atlanta. Governor Ann Richards of Texas has been up and down the flagpole, leaving Mr. Clinton with a list that may or may not include any women among the finalists.

One way to make sense of looking at Mr. Clinton's choice is gener-



Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York looking up the precise meaning of the word "academic" for a reporter after telling him that whether he was a potential running mate for Bill Clinton on the Democratic ticket was essentially an "academic" question.

Cuomo's Keynote Suggests End of Feud

By Kevin Sack
New York Times Service

ALBANY, New York — The decision by Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York to place Governor Bill Clinton's name in nomination at the Democratic convention signifies a mutually beneficial reconciliation between two men who have had more than their share of personal and political conflict in recent years.

With the convention opening Monday, the announcement of Mr. Cuomo's decision defused any possibility that the Cuomo-Clinton contretemps would become an unwelcome side-show to Mr. Clinton's coronation.

Mr. Clinton said that he was "gratified" that Mr. Cuomo would give the speech, adding that the New York governor "would be very, very

compassionate and forceful in making the case."

"I think he'll make a compelling case, not just for me, but for why we have to change," Mr. Clinton said.

Mr. Cuomo's change of heart — he preferred to say he had simply deferred to the judgment of Mr. Clinton and the Democratic Party chairman, Ronald H. Brown — also raised the question of whether Mr. Cuomo might relax his avowed lack of interest in the vice presidency.

The New York governor made a point of saying at a news conference Monday that Mr. Brown had discussed the vice presidency with him by telephone over the weekend.

The party chairman had not asked him to reconsider his position, he said, but he declined

to provide details about their conversation.

Mr. Cuomo told Clinton campaign aides several weeks ago that he did not wish to be considered.

By volunteering that Mr. Brown had spoken to him about the vice presidency and then declining to discuss the context, Mr. Cuomo managed to insert himself back into the vice presidential search.

What seemed certain was that no formal offer of the vice presidential spot had been made to Mr. Cuomo. But what was less clear was whether he would actually be interested in the job.

The governor has conceded that speculation linking him to a presidential campaign is good for his political stature at home and as a national party leader.

Mayor Delays Start Of Chicago Airport

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Plans to build Chicago's third airport, in the city's southeast, have been put on hold by the mayor's angry reaction to a decision by the state legislature to wait until autumn to vote on the issue.

Mayor Richard M. Daley responded to the legislature's decision by saying he would drop his two-year crusade for the airport. But the mayor's announcement is widely viewed as a political maneuver, an effort to put additional pressure on the state Legislature to approve the Lake Calumet airport.

"Most people don't believe him," said Gary Mack, a spokesman for Governor Jim Edgar, who supports the idea of building the airport at the mayor's favored site, on the southeast side of the city.

"We simply can't believe that a project as big and important as that could be thrown away that cavalierly by the mayor."

The 8,200-acre (3,320-hectare) site was chosen last winter from a list of five sites by a committee of business and political leaders.

The mayor has said that the construction and operation of the airport would create 200,000 or more jobs and generate an estimated \$12 billion to \$15 billion for the regional economy.

Mayor Daley's announcement was made during an emotional news conference last week after Governor Edgar, a Republican, was unable to marshal enough Republican votes in the state Senate to pass a measure creating a regional airport authority to oversee construction of the airport.

The bill, which had passed the state House, got hung up in the state Senate when legislators from the Chicago suburbs refused to approve it without assurances that there would be no new runways built at O'Hare airport, the busiest and most congested in the United States.

They want to forestall any expansion at O'Hare during the 20

State College Gets \$100 Million Gift From Industrialist

New York Times Service

GLASSBORO, New Jersey — An industrialist who said he wanted to repay the state where he built his fortune has announced a \$100-million gift to Glassboro State College in southern New Jersey.

It is the largest individual gift ever to a public college or university and second only to a \$105 million gift given thirteen years ago to Emory University, a private school in Atlanta.

In recognition of the Glassboro gift by Henry M. Rowan, 68, and his wife, Betty, officials said they would rename the school in honor of Mr. Rowan, who is chairman and chief executive officer of Inductotherm Industries Inc., one of the world's biggest manufacturers of industrial furnaces.

The president of Glassboro State, Herman D. James, said the endowment would be used to establish a school of engineering, to create visiting professorships, and to start a scholarship fund that would allow children of Inductotherm employees to attend the college free.

Glassboro has an enrollment of about 10,000 undergraduate and graduate students.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Hearst Monastery Now a Miami Church

In 1925 William Randolph Hearst, the publishing magnate, bought the monastery of Saint Bernard de Clairvaux in Segovia, Spain. His agents had it blueprinted, dismantled, crated and shipped to the United States with a view to putting it back together as a cabana surrounding the swimming pool at the Hearst California estate, San Simeon.

The 12th-century building never got to California and is now an Episcopal church in Miami, the Los Angeles Times reports. Its first stop was a Brooklyn warehouse. After a hoard-and-mouth epidemic broke out in Spain, U.S. agriculture officials, fearing that the hay used to cushion the blocks was contaminated, impounded all 11,000 crates. By the time the hay was burned and the government released the monastery, Hearst had lost interest. The cloister languished in the warehouse until 1952, a year after his death.

Two Florida promoters bought the monastery at auction and invested \$1.5 million to reassemble its 36,000 individually numbered stones on the site of an old tree nursery. By 1964, the monastery had failed as a tourist attraction. With a philanthropist's \$400,000 donation it became a church. The congregation now numbers about 250 families.

The monastery appears briefly in Goldie Hawn's recent movie, "Crisscross." François Bucher, a professor of art history at Florida State University, says the building is probably the finest example of medieval architecture in the United States after the Cloisters in New York.

Short Takes

Cancer kills 500,000 people a year in the United States, and the federal health service says more than one-third of cancers are caused by faulty eating habits. Now, the food industry is contributing about \$55 million, and the National Cancer Institute \$18 million, to a five-year campaign to encourage people to eat five servings of produce, fresh or cooked, every day. Nearly four out of five people do not do it. Many take the advice "an apple a day keeps the doctor away" literally. Nearly half of the male respondents to a cancer institute survey said one serving of fruit or vegetables a day was plenty. Yet the institute says that half the number of cancers develop among people who eat produce four times or more every day, as compared with those who eat one serving or less per day.

Researchers may have found the connection between lack of estrogen and the weakening of bones, called osteoporosis, in women after menopause, according to Science magazine. Normally, the body has an even balance of osteoclasts, cells which destroy old bone, and osteoblasts, which build new bone. The Indianapolis Veterans Center and the Indiana University medical school studies show that lack of estrogen stimulates production of interleukin-6, or IL-6, a chemical in the immune system that in turn promotes production of osteoclasts. Suddenly, the builders are vastly outnumbered by the destroyers, rather like a street crew that finds potholes are being made faster than they can be filled.

Jeff Van Note, former center for the Atlanta Falcons of the National Football League, says, "Potential is a French word that means, 'You aren't worth a damn yet.'"

Arthur Higbee

Iraq Defies UN Order to Let Arms Experts Inspect Building

Agence France-Press

BAGHDAD — Iraq defied the UN Security Council on Tuesday, refusing for the third day to allow a team of chemical-weapons experts to search the Ministry of Agriculture headquarters.

"The Iraqi position has not changed and we shall not authorize the mission to enter the ministry," said a Baghdad official who requested anonymity.

The Security Council demanded Monday that Iraq immediately stop obstructing the inspectors, who are camped out in five air-conditioned vehicles.

The team, made up of 16 chemical weapons experts and led by an American, Karen

Jansen, was barred from entering the ministry Sunday morning. The weapons experts remained outside the building to monitor people entering and leaving.

The inspectors spent Tuesday reading newspapers and books in their vehicles while ministry employees and visitors entered and left freely.

The atmosphere was relaxed. Rolf Ekus, head of the UN Special Commission supervising the destruction of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, has ordered the team to stay in place until it is allowed in, Iraq says a search would violate its sovereignty.

At United Nations headquarters in New York, the president of the Security Council, José Luis Gueurrá, said the council had demanded that Iraq allow the commission's teams "immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records and means of transportation which they wish to inspect."

Under the terms of UN Resolution 687, adopted in April 1991 in the aftermath of Iraq's defeat in the Gulf War, Baghdad is ordered to assist UN inspection teams in efforts to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, including biological, chemical

and nuclear weapons and delivery systems. In a similar case, a team of inspectors spent four days in a parking lot last September in a standoff over nuclear documents.

Mr. Jansen said the Iraqi refusal to permit the search was an "unacceptable" breach of the resolution, and he read out the Security Council warning to an Iraqi representative, Samir Nima.

Mr. Nima countered that there was "nothing in that building" that pertained to the UN resolution. "It's a ministry and it's a symbol of sovereignty," he said in explaining why the inspectors had been barred. The inspection mission was made

Jordan's King Denies Involvement In Coup Attempt Against Saddam

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein, reacting to reports that Saddam Hussein may have linked him to recent military disturbances or a coup attempt against the Baghdad regime, has declared that his country played no role in any such event.

The denial marked a first response to reports surfacing in Washington and the Middle East that the Iraqi president had implicated the king. President Saddam is said to have told senior officers that the Jordanian monarch was involved in U.S.-led intelligence efforts to encourage a coup attempt June 29 by a mechanized brigade from Iraq's Republican Guards.

"There was certainly nothing in terms of our involvement or collusion," he said Monday. "There was neither knowledge nor participation in anything of that nature," he said. "If these accusations are being made against us, we have not heard from the Iraqis, neither officially nor otherwise. And if such accusations are indeed being made that would complete the circle of accusations against us, this is a bit too much."

In the face of heavy U.S. and other Western criticism, Hussein refused to join the U.S.-led alliance against Iraq during the Gulf War. If the Iraqi leader really believed the king had now sanctioned a plot against him, the consequences would probably be serious for Jordan, which receives most of its oil supplies from Baghdad.

A deterioration in Iraqi-Jordanian ties also would hurt Iraq, however, since Jordan is still Iraq's main gateway to the world, providing a conduit for imports barred by the United Nations trade sanctions leveled against Iraq. The Jordanian monarch has distanced himself from Mr. Saddam since the Gulf crisis but has refused U.S. requests for the placement of UN monitors near the border to slow the flow of sanctions-busting trade.

The king said that he suspected something had happened in the Iraqi military but that he had no



New York City police arresting a demonstrator who was said to have thrown an object at their car.

Night of Violence in New York

Mayor's Pleas Went Unheeded in Protest Against Police

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — An eruption of violence in a Hispanic neighborhood of New York represents the most serious outbreak of neighborhood violence to confront the administration of Mayor David N. Dinkins, which had received high marks for keeping his city calm after the recent riots in Los Angeles.

The Washington Heights neighborhood in northern Manhattan was quiet Tuesday after a riot the night before, when residents protesting a fatal shooting by a police officer set cars and a building ablaze and fired shots at the police.

During the disturbance, a 29-year-old man who had been seen throwing bottles on police died in a fall from a rooftop as officers pursued him. At least 15 people were wounded, including several police

officers. None of the injuries was serious, the police said.

At least 25 people were arrested, on charges ranging from arson to disorderly conduct.

Bands of 50 to 100 people ran through the streets in a 40-block area. They set fires to at least a half-dozen cars and an abandoned building; they vandalized stores, threw bottles from windows, and shouted, "Killer cop!" and "Justice!" at the police.

The disturbance began as a peaceful demonstration led by a city councilman to protest the killing Friday night of José García, 23, an immigrant from the Dominican Republic. A witness said Mr. García was unarmed and possibly unconscious. The police disputed that account.

Violence began about 7:30 P.M. when some 200 people were

blocked by a line of officers from approaching the precinct house of the officer who had shot Mr. García.

Shortly before the disturbance, Mr. Dinkins had visited the Washington Heights neighborhood in an attempt to ease tensions. He had met with Mr. García's family and promised a full investigation.

The mayor had also appeared on a Spanish-language TV station Monday night to appeal for calm.

"The frustration and anger is understood," he said, "but it is no answer to have destruction of property, injury to people and perhaps even loss of life."

The victim's brother Alex told a radio station Tuesday: "We got to teach them a lesson, you know what I mean? Because they're getting out of hand with the police brutality." (AP, NYT)

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Gertrude Stein, To Sound Effects

A 'Faustus' Is a Wilson Is a Wilson

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — The Theater am Turm in Frankfurt is one of those trendy alternative performance spaces that have cropped up all over Europe, putting on Next Wave-like productions for eager young audiences. Recently, the show was "Dr. Faustus Lights the Lights," a little-known play by Gertrude Stein that Robert Wilson has transformed into a classic Wilson piece.

In other words, the characters in this typically elliptical Stein text, in which the Faustian theme of overreaching ambition is touched on and teased throughout, are portrayed by two or three actors. They move robotically, with "Cabaret"-like grimaces, as lightning strikes through the darkness. And there is lots of music, from chirping environmental sounds to patches of quiet instrumental texture to actual songs.

The work was first presented in April at the equally trendy Hebbel Theater in Berlin. The Frankfurt performances were an early stop on a world tour that brings the production (in English) to Alice Tully Hall in New York this month.

Although Wilson is a reasonably familiar figure in his native United States, less well known is his longtime associate, the German composer and sound artist Hans Peter Kuhn. Kuhn has worked with Wilson since 1979, providing increasingly complex aural environments and ingenious sound design. Typically, a Kuhn score consists of a benign backdrop of sounds from nature. These coos and caws and rustles are sometimes punctuated by raucous screams or other jarring noises.

Kuhn has helped the director in his efforts to free the actor's voice from the actor's body. In recent years, Wilson has used a system of body microphones that do far more than amplify the speaking voice. In the course of a play, they periodically transfer the voice to small loudspeakers placed throughout the theater, so the vocal sounds spin and ricochet around the space.

In "Dr. Faustus," however, Kuhn has moved much closer to being a "real" composer, partly because the lines between music, noise, sound and background have grown increasingly blurry in the experimental music scene that has flourished since the 1960s.

"In the 'Dr. Faustus' text," Kuhn said, speaking from his home in Berlin, "Stein used the word 'sings' here and there. It's not clear whether these are stage directions or that the actors are meant to say the word. Bob and I figured they should actually sing. I went to Bob and said, 'I'd like to write some songs, though I haven't done it before.' The result was 15 cabaret-like ditties, sung by the actors at key points during the play. In addition, there are more extended passages of background music sampled from brass instruments. In the early parts of the play, the sounds recall a village band in, say, Germany or Middle America. Later on, they become more hushed, more mystical — dramatically repeated chordal resolutions.

The brass band sounds recall Virgil Thomson's settings of two Stein texts in his most famous operas, "Four Saints in Three Acts" and "The Mother of Us All." Thomson, too, loved brass bands, in his case those of his Missouri youth. If Kuhn's music can seem like a sonic reduction in the wake of Minimalism, Thomson's, with its childlike simplicity, can be heard as a Minimalist anticipation.

Curiously, Kuhn says he has never heard the Thomson operas, though he recognizes a kinship between his work and that of such American experimentalists as John Cage, Max Newman and Robert Ashley. Asked if he can read notes, he responds self-deprecatingly with "ja," a blend of "ja" and "nein," meaning yes and no.

His art, in fact, has evolved out of his background in the German theater. Kuhn's career reveals how pragmatic opportunity, technical advances and artistic ambition can combine to create an original category of contemporary artist.

BORN in 1952 in Kiel, a city that hardly counts as a cultural center, Kuhn played in a rock band as a teenager. "I involved myself in artistic things very much in my youth — theater, painting, music," he said. "Today, I think of myself more as an artist than a technician. I work with technology, but so does a painter using paints and brushes." When it came time to consider a career, however, he favored the technical. At 23, he began advanced study in Berlin to become a sound engineer. But he soon found classroom work tedious, and he needed a job, since his father had died. So in the summer of 1975, he obtained a menial position in the electrical department at the Schaubühne, then beginning to establish itself as the most distinguished of all German theaters.

Although Kuhn quickly worked his way up to chief sound engineer, he felt frustrated and by the late 1970s was thinking of leaving. Then, in 1979, Robert Wilson arrived at the Schaubühne for his first German production, "Death Destruction and Detroit."

Between the two men there soon developed a professional relationship as well as a friendship. In the past 13 years, they have collaborated on 16 productions.



A scene from the Théâtre du Châtelet production of "Cosi fan tutte" in Paris.

A Mozart Jewel at Paris's Châtelet

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Théâtre du Châtelet has capped a glittering opera season and added a jewel to its ongoing Mozart cycle with a production of "Cosi fan tutte" that exuded a heady meridional atmosphere and managed to be original while still being faithful.

Much of the credit must go to whomever had the idea of having John Eliot Gardiner take on the stage direction as well as his customary conducting responsibility.

Putting conductors in charge of staging is not always a wonderful idea — too often the result merely has the innocuous virtue of keeping out of the way of the music. Here the visual reinforced and played off the dramatic potency of the music, even as the music reads between da Ponte's lines.

THE faithfulness of this production came in several forms besides the period instruments of the accomplished English Baroque Soloists.

Fiordiligi and Dorabella (Amanda Roocroft and Rosa Mannion) here were two sopranos, which is surely musically right, and emphasizes the similarity of the sisters, as did their mutual blindness. Only occasional touches of color in Carlo Tommasi's costumes distinguished them, and it was left for the second act to provide the dramatic revelation of their different temperaments and reactions to the notion of infidelity.

Roocroft's marvelously sung "Per pietà" thus became the opera's anguished turning point.

The staging is faithful to time and place, Naples at the time the opera was written. Tommasi's pointed backdrops and drop curtain are inspired by *vedute* of the period, with the bay, a smoking Vesuvius and the countryside, as well as the crumbling buildings and overgrown gardens of a somewhat decrepit urban landscape.

Vocal contrast in the casting of women was provided by a mezzo Despina, Eirian James, no soprano, but an early Neapolitan street child. This Despina starts out as the usual pawn in Don Alfonso's manipulations, but ends in a kind of power struggle as she and Claudio Nicolai's urbane subtle Alfonso try to pair the sisters and

their lovers in different combinations.

The lovers are handsomely cast, too, with Rainer Trost a serious and dreamy Ferrando and Rodney Gilfy a tall and energetic Guglielmo.

IN THIS staging, it is as much the macho egoism of the men that is held up to ridicule as the fragile coyness of the women. In the end, the original pairings are restored but it is clear that they won't last — Ferrando and Fiordiligi have found each other, Dorabella and Guglielmo are lost.

Gardiner (assisted by Stephen Medcalf for the staging) had some other nice touches, including an apt use of *commedia dell'arte* figures — when the two men return from "war" and address the girls with loving phrases that become sarcastic by a combination of bled syllables followed by sharply bitten-off word endings.

In the end, a production (jointly with the Teatro San Carlos of Lisbon) that is both beautiful to look at and to hear, and which underlines the utter emotional sincerity with which Mozart clothes da Ponte's farcical cynicism.

Brilliant Revival Of Wilde Classic

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Finally reaching the West End (at the Theatre Royal Haymarket) nine months after it was first seen at the Barbican, Philip Prowse's RSC debut production is Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance," the play with which this director scored a considerable success at his home base, the Glasgow Citizens, 15 years ago. In a lavishly gold-leafed setting (also designed by Prowse), some of his original ideas recur: a ghostly croquet player hovering around the

LONDON THEATER

aristocratic old ladies on the lawn at the outset, could well be the Shade of Lord Alfred Douglas, for whom Wilde was so soon to go to prison, and elsewhere the production is as markedly end-of-an-era as any revival of "The Cherry Orchard."

The "woman" of the title is Mrs. Arbuthnot, once mistress to the politician Lord Illingworth but now discarded and forgotten, until a handsome young man applies for the post of his social secretary. The man is her illegitimate son, a fact only revealed to Illingworth by Mrs. Arbuthnot after the old bouncer has attempted to steal his own son's fiancée, thereby setting up a whole new range of turn-of-the-century traumas.

Max Beerholm always thought this the best of Wilde, and believed that he would have made a greater dramatist had he continued in his Finero style of stately-home melodrama. But central to the play is its class warfare, and even Wilde seems to tire rapidly of the actual plot once he has managed to have his leading character shriek, "Child of my shame, be still the child of my shame" without inducing irrelevant audience hysteria.

Prowse's production is superbly cast in its older reaches, with John Carlisle playing Illingworth as a first cousin to George Sanders, and Barbara Leigh-Hunt cascading from a great height. "I believe he found her family too big, or was it her feet?" muses one of the ever-

present dowager chorus, thereby neatly cataloguing all possible marital complaints circa 1890.

And the first act, as Wilde himself noted, achieves an odd kind of perfection in being totally devoid of any action whatsoever. From then on however, the action heats up, and Prowse has brilliantly removed the play from the cold storage of its usually icily elegant revivals.

At the Guildhall, a fascinating London premiere: Richard Rodgers's and Stephen Sondheim's "Do I Hear a Waltz?" which flopped on Broadway back in 1965, in a first full British staging by the drama and music school now celebrated for its final-term student rediscoveries of lost shows. The interest in this one is, of course, the sole collaboration of its composer and lyricist.

Rodgers and Sondheim were an ill-matched marriage, brought together by the dying Oscar Hammerstein who had more or less adopted the latter and realized the former would be in need of a new lyricist.

But Rodgers's cheery, sentimental tunes cannot stand the dark cynicism of Sondheim's lyrics ("sometimes he drinks in bed, sometimes he's homosexual, they're gonna be all right") and the show, which had triumphed earlier as a Katharine Hepburn film ("Summertime") soon became known around London as "Death in Venice."

So, a quarter-century later, what are we left with? An extraordinary crossroads near the Rialto. This unlikely, all-but-forgotten Venetian escapade about an American matron finding and then losing love by the canals, was the moment at which the old Broadway, Rodgers's Broadway, gave way to the new reality of Sondheim: as the music fights the lyrics here, so you can hear Oklahoma fighting Sweeney Todd, and it is not always a pretty sound.

But with Martin Connor as the professional director and David Toogood as the choreographer, this year's Guildhall students gave us good account of a flawed but historic piece as we are ever likely to get.

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Eight Behind Bosnia

A bitter irony unfolds in Sarajevo. Just as the United Nations opens up a humanitarian air bridge to the beleaguered city...

Bosnia now is close to being erased from the map. Increasingly in respect to Yugoslavia the policy question is framed as a choice between military intervention and hand-wringing...

Russia Deserves Help

What a difference a year makes: Just that long ago, the Soviet president, Mikhail Gorbachev, went in the economic summit meeting of the seven industrial democracies...

a bill that eventually will privatize most state-owned enterprises. The fund has applauded these measures but still fears, justifiably, that Russia is printing rubles freely...

Poland's Bleak Season

George Bush's brief visit to Warsaw was a morale-raising mission designed to reassure the Poles that they still have good friends in high places. This message comes to Poland in a bleak season in which political fragmentation and interethnic bickering...

Poland last year because the government was losing control of its deficit. The West earlier had put up a currency stabilization fund of \$1 billion to help Poland make the zloty convertible...

An Ireland Redefined

While few were watching, Ireland has been redefining a once unyielding national tradition. A republic whose founders exalted sovereignty above all is now leading the way to European union...

Paisley and his deputy, Peter Robinson, are not abandoning their belief that Northern Ireland's six counties should permanently remain part of Britain...

Baltics: The Russians Should Be Heading for the Door

By Carl Bildt

The writer is prime minister of Sweden.

STOCKHOLM — Last fall the Baltic states finally regained their lost independence. But almost a year has gone by and more than 100,000 Russian troops remain on Baltic territory...

Since 1988, when the freedom movement started in earnest, not a shot has been fired against any Russian, civilian or military. It would be unfortunate if radical Baltics were now to conclude that they are being penalized for their moderation...

stronger party. Russia must take the first step and begin a serious pull-out. A suitable gesture would be to leave the Baltic capitals. In Mr. Baltic leaders must be prepared to abandon their maximalist positions...

ity concerns of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, as well as of Russia. Russia has frequently raised the issue of the Russian-speaking minorities in Estonia and Latvia. It needs to be pointed out that "minority" is a misnomer...

Russian-speakers can be safeguarded in accordance with relevant international conventions and laws. Minorities in the Baltic countries enjoyed extensive rights during the prewar years. Clear statements from current Baltic leaders that similar policies will be pursued today would be very helpful...

To the Latvians, Good Intentions Aren't Enough

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

RIGA, Latvia — In the sunny streets of this old Hanseatic city the arts and commerce are flourishing once again. You can buy a bright Baltic seascape at a street bazaar for a few dollars...

It has been a glorious spring here, warm and dry, good for everyone but the farmers, they say. Even the weather seems to be celebrating the liberation of the Baltic nations from half a century of Soviet rule and domination...

voted accordingly in the referendum last year. The more visible problem lies in the remnants of the old Soviet security apparatus, including a standing Russian army whose numbers can only be estimated. The standard figure is upward of 55,000...

domination brought a flood of Russian security officials, workers and bureaucrats who almost contemptuously refused to learn the language. Thus, while the weather is cheerful and the arts are again flourishing in the streets, Latvia has a problem. Russian intentions may be honorable...

But beneath all these signs of national resurgence, Latvia really has one consuming passion right now: the consolidation of its national independence — and one disturbing worry: Russian intentions. A half century of Soviet occupation began in 1939-40 with the Hitler-Stalin Pact...

So the question that preoccupies thoughtful Latvians today is who, in the reborn Latvia, can safely be reckoned a genuine Latvian? How shall citizenship be defined? It may be paranoia; but every Latvian fears some sort of quiet de facto reabsorption into the Russian orbit...

My sense is that American economic aid to Russia should be quietly but firmly conditioned on the withdrawal of the Russian military forces — though not by making withdrawal a rigid condition (as some amendments to the aid package, fortunately rejected in recent Senate votes, would have done).

In Riga at the moment, hope and aspiration are curiously blended with a sense that Latvian independence is turning on a knife's edge. And bad examples are multiplying elsewhere. Some Latvian nationalists read the disturbing news from Sarajevo and wonder what lesson, precisely, disgruntled Soviet army officers (who tend to retire in numbers in Riga) might draw from Serbia's as yet unchecked aggressiveness against the departing Yugoslav republics...



Halfway to Hell and Stumbling Ahead

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — As this is written, George Bush is in Munich — which, by my reckoning of his 1992 political journey, is almost exactly halfway between New Hampshire and Hell. Hell for Mr. Bush would be a November election defeat that would make him the first Republican president since Herbert Hoover to fail in a bid for a second term.

morning last week with dozens of voters whom CBS had randomly selected from the line of visitors waiting to see the White House. Their questions reflected the national anxiety about taxes, debts and deficits, about jobs, health care, education, crime and drugs. Mr. Bush's answers, like those he gave in New Hampshire, were an unconvincing mixture of blue-sky optimism and scapegoating of Congress.

has made no changes at the top since New Hampshire signaled the seriousness of his re-election problem. And he has not shifted his focus one iota. This week finds him on another international journey, doing what he likes best — practicing summery. But voters preoccupied with problems in their homes, schools and neighborhoods may question the relevance of Mr. Bush's travels as much as they do his handling of the domestic economy...

Some Good May Yet Come From the Judge's Death

By Peter Secchia

The writer is U.S. ambassador to Italy.

ROME — Judge Giovanni Falcone was a friend of mine. He was also a brave and decent man who had taken on an extraordinary job: prosecuting the Mafia on his home turf in Sicily. He was the closest thing Italy had to a living symbol of resistance to organized crime. I last saw Judge Falcone on May 21 at dinner in my home. Two days later he was dead. He, his wife and three Sicilian anti-terrorist agents assigned to stay with him at all times were brutally murdered by the Mafia...

their last respects to the judge who had come to symbolize their hopes of escaping the Mafia. The most moving moment came in a tearful public plea by the widow of one of the judge's slain bodyguards. She forgave the men who killed her husband, but pleaded with them to change their ways. But among other Sicilians, who have suffered for generations under the Mafia yoke, it was clear there was a feeling of deep anger, a desire that justice be done at last. There were cries for liberation from a system that enslaves the Sicilian people and forces them to sell their souls. It is a system that funnels taxes from working people to the construction of buildings that are never completed. It is a system that controls the water supply in southern Italy and Sicily, and that dictates to farmers what can and cannot be produced...

One Conservative's Beef With Perot

AS A conservative who watched low taxes and restrained government spending and interference create the world's strongest economy, and who sought the presidency on these principles in 1988, I urge fellow conservatives to be wary of Ross Perot's candidacy. While conservatives may not see President George Bush as the most diligent protector of Ronald Reagan's legacy, I support him for re-election because he understands the policies that made the 1980s prosperous. Conversely, Mr. Perot has joined the noisy anti-Reagan minority that sees the 1980s as a problem to be overcome rather than a model to be studied. Mr. Perot favors an industrial policy. He wants the government to be able to tell the private sector how to plan its future. He denies that he holds this position, but his denial is implausible given his expressions of admiration for Japan's industrial-policy power base, the Ministry of Trade and Industry — a government cart. America does not need government cartels. He is a protectionist. He opposes the North American Free Trade Agreement. But we know that free trade increases the wealth of both the importer and exporter; we know that free trade increases, not decreases, our prosperity. And Mr. Perot will raise taxes. "You bet we've got to raise taxes," he said in 1987. Last week he added, "Let's assume that we're just unable to pay our bills, unable to meet our obligations, we have to raise our taxes."

Mr. Perot has little time to recover his footing, and few ways to do it. He can hope his opponents stumble — and try to knock them off-balance with surrogate attacks. He can try to use the Republican National Convention next month to persuade voters that he is more in tune with their concerns than they suppose. And he can hope that the economy shows unexpected vigor this fall. Better he had heeded the message of New Hampshire and moved earlier.

1892: Carnegie's Crisis

NEW YORK — In the course of the struggle at Mr. Carnegie's steel works at Homestead yesterday (July 6), the detectives displayed a flag of truce. It was, however, struck by bullets, and towards dusk efforts were made in burn the boats containing the detectives. The riot appears to have been the climax of the troubles which have been brewing for a month. The company submitted a scale making sweeping reductions in the wages of skilled men and announced that, unless these terms were accepted, the places of the men would be filled by others.

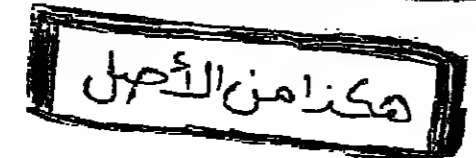
1917: No Spirited Debate

WASHINGTON — With no more cognac from France and no more whiskey from Great Britain, spirits seem to have no friends left in the United States and to have been quietly buried without a tear being shed, for no open fight was made to stave off the ban of Congress. People generally acquiesced when yesterday evening (July 6) first the House and then the Senate put a ban on distilled spirits. The Senate, however, was less edgy than the House and met the President's wish by lifting the House prohibition of beer and light wines.

1942: An Argentine Bias

BUENOS AIRES — [From our New York edition.] Argentina apparently abandoned all pretensions to the neutral right of freedom of the sea to-night when she admitted Germany's right to establish blockades at will, according to Foreign Office sources, which reported that the government was about to publish a decree forbidding Argentine merchant vessels to enter war zones. Recognizing the German-proclaimed blockade of the United States and Canadian east coasts, the decree was reported to accept the Nazi definition of war zones by providing that Argentine ships sailing for the United States will go only to the Gulf of Mexico ports.

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At the Summit Munich & Bavaria

At Central Europe's Center, Change Is Accelerating

One keynote of the world economic summit in Munich is regions in transformation and how to assist them. Few cities and states have gained as great an expertise in this area as Munich and the state of Bavaria.

Bavaria's preparations to go international with a new airport, a new water artery and dozens of infrastructural changes have been accelerated by the political and economic revolution in Eastern and Central Europe.

Germany's largest state and its high-technology center, Bavaria is

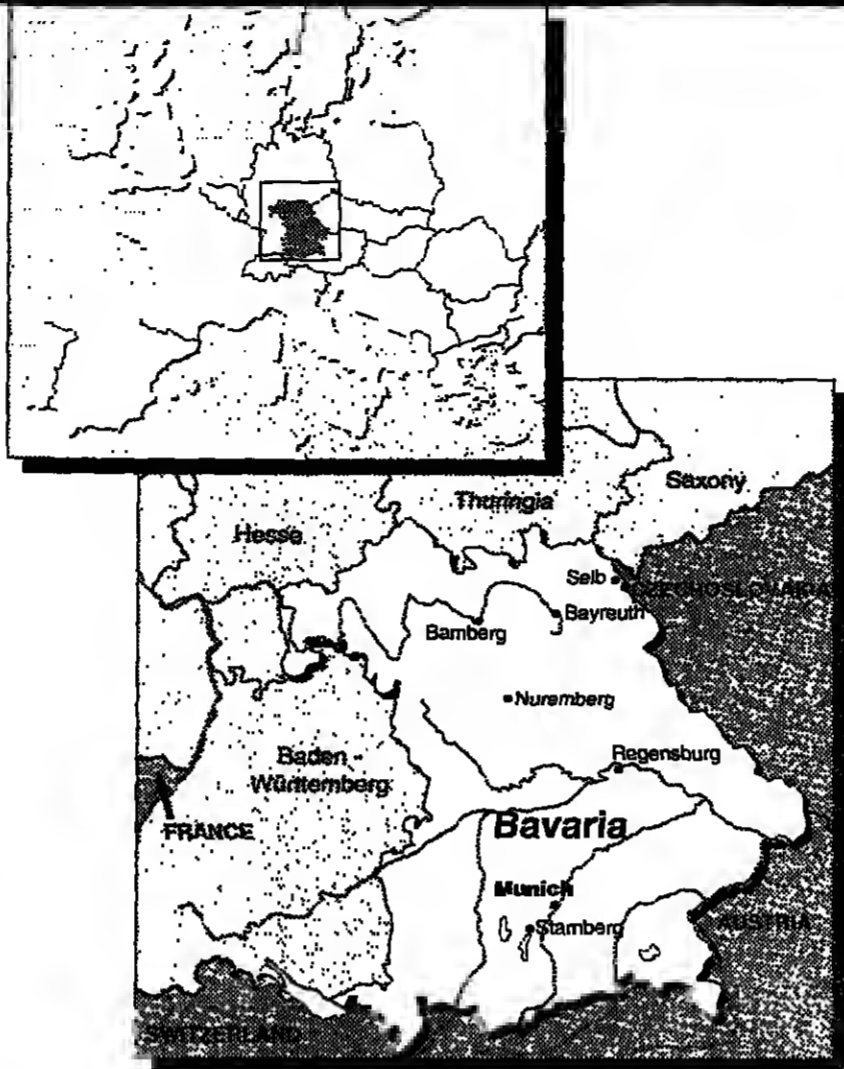
Saxony and Thuringia and to the Czech and Slovak republics, eight rail and road connections have either been rebuilt or upgraded. Two months ago, Munich's new airport was commissioned. Two months from now, the Rhine Main Danube canal will be opened for through traffic from the North and Black Seas. Sixty thousand people now commute every working day to northern and northeastern Bavaria from across what used to be the border to the east, placing the region at the top of the European job creation tables. Trade with Czechoslovakia was up 60 percent in 1991.

The collective impact of the changes is more difficult to grasp. "At the center of central Europe," said a recent headline, citing the proximity of Prague, Budapest and other East European cities.

"A great impetus for the state's trading and manufacturing sectors, as well as for a wide range of service companies," is how August Lang, Bavaria's minister for economic affairs and transport, assesses the positive impact of Central Europe's political and economic reorientation. Mr. Lang is responsible for both promoting growth and finding remedies for its side-effects.

In his view, the down side might be a burdensome concentration of traffic in Bavaria, which could diminish the quality of life and impede business. To forestall this, his ministry has devised a "full-option" approach to channeling traffic to arteries that can handle it.

To help get freight off the highways and onto the railroads, a new



container terminal will be opened in September in one of Munich's eastern suburbs. The ICE express rail network has already proved a great hit with passengers. In what is reportedly the largest infrastructure project in the state's history (8 billion DM), a 200 kilometer ICE line will be built from Nuremberg in Bavaria to Erfurt, capital of Thuringia. Munich's new airport, through its 75 connections to East Europe destinations, can partially shoulder the load of increased numbers of business travelers. Nuremberg's airport has also been completely renovated and expanded.

Mr. Lang is looking at such partially untapped reserves of transport capacity as Nuremberg's harbor (which handles 7 million tons of freight a year) and also envisions the need for new projects. One of them would relieve one of Europe's most congested bottlenecks, the route running from Munich to Verona over the Brenner Pass. While there is still no final agreement to build the proposed 60 kilometer Brenner tunnel, Mr. Lang is confident that a treaty stipulating its construction will be signed by Germany, Austria and Italy by no later than 1993.

Prosperity Has Brought Growing Financial Muscle

For four decades, Bavaria's purchasing power has been steadily rising, fueled by an expanding business community and cities and rural areas that are in demand. The ensuing flows of capital are now increasingly being channeled outside Bavaria.

The result, in the words of Hans Peter Linss, chairman of the board of Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, is that "Bavaria is Germany's investment center."

There are parallels between the rise of the financial-service sectors in Bavaria and in Japan. In both cases, manufacturing successes in the elec-

tronics and automotive sectors were subsequently translated into financial muscle. "The money is invested in London or New York; the decision to invest it is made in Munich." This piece of traditional wisdom has been dated by recent developments. If the 1980's biggest stories in Bavarian business were Allianz's rise to primacy in Europe's insurance sector and Münchener Rück's consolidation of its leadership in world reinsurance, the lead item in this decade has been the expansion of Bavaria's banks.

24 EC banks have headquarters in Bavaria

Depending on which rankings you read, Munich's Bayerische Vereinsbank has taken over the number three or four slot in German banking. The Hypo-Bank (the Munich-based Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank) is one or two rankings behind it.

The rest of the financial community has kept pace with its two most prominent members. Today, one-quarter of Germany's banks are located in Bavaria, which has about one-seventh of the country's population. Not surprisingly in an area with

the country's highest real estate prices (the ski resort Garmisch-Partenkirchen has the most expensive houses and apartments in Germany) and prime agricultural land, one-third of all mortgage-based transactions are conducted by Bavarian finance houses, according to Günther Pickler, chief executive officer of the Association of Bavarian Banks. A remarkable total of 24 of the European Community's 80 private banks have their headquarters in Munich.

Until recently, this formidable array of financial institutions had one primary function: to feed domestic growth by reinvesting the state's capital in local economies. "Nowadays, Bavaria is Germany's largest exporter of capital," says Mr. Pickler. To provide conduits for these funds, Bavaria's banks have either aggressively pursued financial institutions based in other parts of Germany and the European Community or have set up new branch offices. Areas of focus are, not surprisingly, Eastern Germany and Eastern Europe. The Bayerische Landesbank, the international arm of the state's savings banks, now has representative offices in Prague and Budapest and branch offices in Chemnitz, Dresden, Erfurt and Leipzig.

Despite all its business firepower, Munich is still missing one item standard to all world financial centers: a Wall Street. The point of convergence for Allianz, Bayerische Vereinsbank, Bayerische Landesbank, Münchener Rück and other heavyweights is not a district or even a street. It is, rather, the green expanses of the English Garden.

MUNICH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS. EUROPE PAYS OFF.

GNP DENMARK	DM 106.8 BILLION
GNP LUXEMBURG	DM 13.2 BILLION
GNP FRANCE	DM 1,801.4 BILLION
GNP UNITED KINGDOM	DM 1,574.5 BILLION
GNP NETHERLANDS	DM 420.6 BILLION
GNP SPAIN	DM 714.4 BILLION
GNP BELGIUM	DM 287.6 BILLION
GNP ITALY	DM 1,627.7 BILLION
GNP GREECE	DM 101.9 BILLION
GNP IRELAND	DM 63.7 BILLION
GNP FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	DM 5,225.5 BILLION

The single European market has many advantages because new markets open up new sales opportunities. International experts and decision-makers have always found it worth their while to come to the Munich Trade Fair Centre. After all, at the heart of Europe, Munich is both an excellent forum and popular venue for the world of business. Its many international trade fairs specialized in consumer goods, capital goods and high-tech are major attractions for visitors and exhibitors alike. Come to the Munich trade fairs - a visit to Munich always pays off.

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 Interbau, Elektronik, Eisen, Farben, Holz - Hand-
 werk, Maschinen, Holzbau und Aufbau, IFA, IFAH,
 Image, Informatik, Interfor, Ipa, Laser, Mode,
 Musik, Produktions-, System, Systeme, Transport.
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World summit

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Bayern's international... engaged in a wide... expertise through... Bavaria and other... of emerging markets... world.

Summer's Many Faces Put Bavaria Ahead

Bavaria welcomes more than 20 million tourists a year, making it Germany's leading state for tourism. The state's capital, Munich, is one of Europe's five leading destinations.

The causes of this popularity are evident and oft-cited: natural attractions, including the Alps, the lakes and forests; cultural attractions, including the Richard Wagner Festival in Bayreuth, the old cities of Regensburg and

million "Prais" ("Prussians" — a local word for all northern Germans) are now busy pursuing the state's manifold pleasures.

With some 100,000 actors, writers, designers and producers, Munich is one of Germany's main cities for the visual media and fashion. The inhabitants flock to see (and be seen at) several summer festivals. The two most prominent are the Film Festival, with its headquarters at the city's Gasteig cultural center, and the Tollwood Festival, which offers music, theater and open air cheer at its sprawling site in the Olympic Park.

But before the evening's cerebral pleasures, a day can be spent enjoying the sun and fun of "Bavaria's Côte d'Azur." This half-mocking designation refers to the belt of mountain lakes to Munich's south (Starnberger See, Tegernsee, Ammersee, Schliersee and Chiemsee).

Farther afield in Bavaria, summer festivals in Landshut, Regensburg, Augsburg and Passau offer a counterpoint of avant-garde culture and cityscapes. Down at the bottom of the state, the Karwendel, Wetterstein and Allgauer Alps do double service: They welcome tens of thousands of climbers, hikers and sightseers while providing a range of cultural and folkloric festivals in Prien, Ruhpolding, Berchtesgaden and other tourist centers.

For many people, the first sight of the Königssee comes from high above. The Watzmann, Germany's second highest mountain, towers above the lake, whose solemn majesty does credit to its history of royal patronage. At the beginning of August, the Königssee will hold its Seefest (lake festival), with its regattas of market and pleasure boats, floating music and theater.

Shortly thereafter, another Alpine lake, the Staffelsee (north of the ski and climbing resort Garmisch-Partenkirchen), will launch its annual Fischerstechen. This consists of boat-based jousting and is more slapstick than sport.

Beer and festivals cater to all tastes

Bamberg, and King Ludwig's castles; and the more profane, like the Hofbräuhaus, Oktoberfest, Andechs cloister and other sites of pilgrimage for the thirsty.

In May, a sweeping assertion appeared in Munich's Süddeutsche Zeitung: "For the young, and this must be commensurately comprehended, Bavaria is no longer simply a state. It has now become a lifestyle." The influential daily added: "A magnet for the young throughout Germany, Bavaria and principally Munich have become synonymous with carefree days spent on the lakes in the sun, and evenings cruising down the Leopoldstrasse or sitting at a beer garden table in the English Garden."

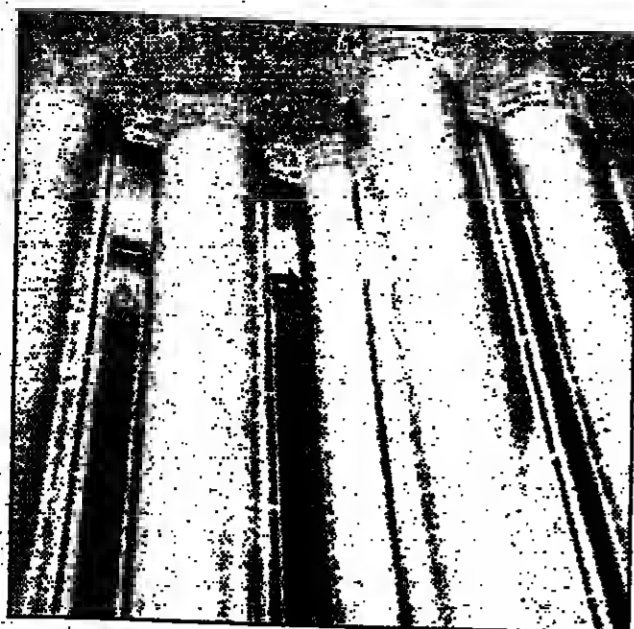
It was the words "now" and "young" which set off a flurry of indignant letters to the editor and call-ins to local radio shows. As was widely pointed out, each generation of residents and visitors has enjoyed its own version of the "Bavarian dolce vita" (in the words of a recent caller). The only change has been in the nature of the pastimes — yesterday's sailing or hay-riding versus today's windsurfing or para-gliding.

Middle-aged mountain-bikers, hunters, people taking the waters at one of Bavaria's spas — the list of groups taking vociferous exception to the idea that youth and its ways have a monopoly on the designation "the Bavarian way of life" reached epic proportions by early June.

A month later, the arguing is over. An exceptionally benevolent summer is in full swing, and 11 million Bavarians, several million foreigners and more than 10



Executive travel in Munich. In front of the National Theater on July 6: George Bush, Brian Mulroney, John Major, François Mitterrand, Helmut Kohl and Kiichi Miyazawa.



For businesspeople: architecture at its most modern.



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Taking Trade Fairs To the Marketplace

Bavaria's international services sector is engaged in a wide-range transfer of expertise through trade fairs, both in Bavaria and elsewhere, to the benefit of emerging markets throughout the world.

SIB 92 is a trade fair that will be held for the second time in September 1992 in Novosibirsk, Russia, a place long on industrial capabilities and desperately short on international business relations.

The environmental-technology fair TECOMEX 93 also matches a place with a need. Monterrey, where the fair will be staged in October 1993, has one of Mexico's greatest concentrations of people and industry, with all the attendant environmental problems.

From the classic point of view, the job of trade-fair organizations is to make their cities attractive marketplaces for outside businesses and entrepreneurs. And Münchener Messe- und Ausstellungs-gesellschaft (MMG) does that well. It brought 24,000 exhibitors from 80 countries to its 15 trade fairs held in Munich in 1991, and the events attracted some 2 million visitors.

As the exhibitors on trade-fair waiting lists can testify, these totals represent the present limits of MMG's capacity. In 1997, more space will be at hand as MMG moves into new grounds in Riem, an east-

ern suburb. The site, which will feature some 200,000 square meters of covered floor space, is that of Munich's decommissioned airport.

As the involvement of MMG and its international trade-fair subsidiary IMAG as SUB 92 demonstrates, trade-fair authorities can no longer confine themselves to being local market-makers. The authorities are required to be as international as the markets their individual fairs cover. The fact is that an international market, as MMG President Werner Marzin points out, consists of a collection of regional and sectoral markets, each at its own stage of development.

According to Mr. Marzin, key industries in certain regions have specialized needs around which trade fairs have to be configured. Another reason to hold new trade fairs on-site is that this enables the organizers to assemble a critical mass of companies and persons who otherwise might not be able to attend these events.

"It's not possible for everyone to travel to Munich," says Mr. Marzin.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Terry Swartzberg, a business journalist based in Munich.

Bayerische Landesbank Bulletin

MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS REPORT

INVERSION IN ITS FOURTH YEAR GERMAN BOND MARKET

Among the major industrial countries, only the United States, Canada and Japan still have a normal rate structure. In the other G7 countries, short-term investments yield more than longer-term commitments.

The "topsy-turvy" structure of interest rates observed in Germany since May 1989 is constantly giving rise to conjecture. The rate differentials in favour of investments at the short end, ranging from call money to fixed deposits and medium-term bonds, provide arguments which both pessimists and optimists can use to prove their case.

The pessimists regard the inversion as an indication that interest rates are bound to reverse course in the foreseeable future and start moving up again. In their opinion, the inordinately high public debt and the rapid expansion of the money stock call for a further tightening of monetary policy.

The optimists do not agree. They point to a similar inversion of bond rates in the late 1970s and the early 1980s. At that time, the "shorts" also yielded more than the "longs". In addition, past experience has shown that the periods of interest-rate inversion in the capital market are limited. The period in the previous cycle was 35 months—exactly the number of months capital market rates have been inverted in the current cycle. What is even more important to the optimists: During a period of inversion, interest rates tend to peak and then reverse direction for good. This was the case in the early 1980s: Rates became inverted in September 1979, reached their upper turning point in September 1981, and then returned to their normal pattern in August 1982.

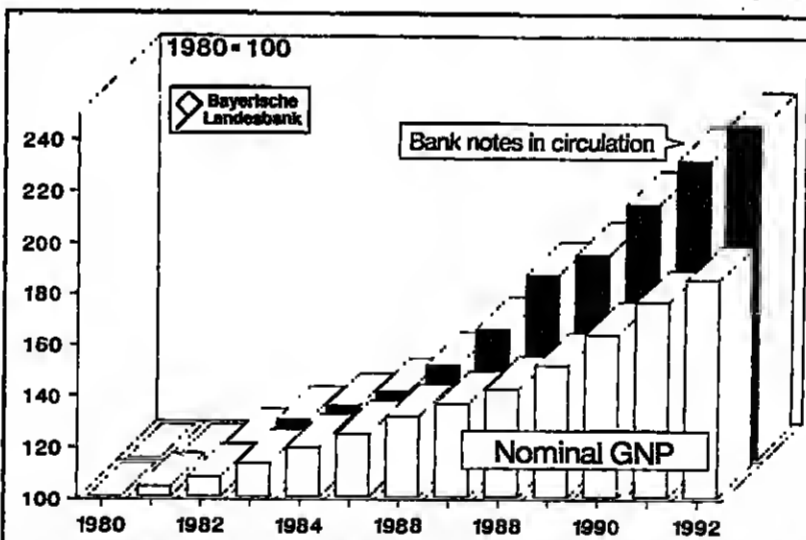
The 1981 precedent

According to those who believe that yields are past their peak in the current cycle, money-market rates will fall noticeably as soon as the Bundesbank relaxes its monetary policy and the large amounts of liquidity still parked in high-yielding fixed deposits will be switched into fixed-income securities, thus accelerating the downtrend in interest rates. This, at any rate, was the course of events after the 1981 peak. The interest-rate situation in most other industrial countries is similar to that in the Federal Republic. The lockstep dance in rates in Europe (in Britain, France and the other European industrial countries) is due to the mechanism of the European Monetary System. In all of these countries, short-term investments offer a higher return than longer-term commitments.

Among the G7 countries, the world's leading industrial nations, only the United States, Canada and Japan have a normal, positive yield curve (short-term rates are below long-term), which is also regarded as desirable from the monetary and stability point of view.

While both the Fed and the Bank of Japan are cutting interest rates to stimulate the economy, the Deutsche Bundesbank is facing a completely different dilemma. The growth rate of the broad-

based money stock M3 (currency in circulation, sight deposits, time deposits for less than four years, and savings deposits at statutory notice) is much higher than the target, although this is partly due to special factors.



Despite a growing trend towards cashless payments, the volume of bank notes in circulation has been outgrowing the nominal GNP in the past few years. If we use 1980 as the base year, note circulation at the end of the year will be some 130 per cent higher than it was twelve years ago. By comparison, GNP grew by a "mere" 85 per cent during this period. German unification gave a big boost to note circulation, which expanded by some DM 20 billion. The disproportionate rise is also due to the fact that foreigner's D-mark holdings have increased. In some countries, the D-mark has obviously become a (value-retaining) parallel currency. This is obvious from the rise in the number of DM 1,000 notes in circulation. While back in 1980 these notes had made up less than 11 per cent of the total note circulation, they accounted for close to 26 per cent in 1991. It is to be expected, given the popularity of D-mark notes in some neighbouring countries, that the note circulation will continue to grow at a faster rate than GNP.

This is why investors and borrowers have adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Although it seems that the key-rate hikes of December 1991 were the culmination of the Bundesbank's high-interest-rate policy, this cannot be taken for granted. Germany's European neighbours are yoked to the Bundesbank's monetary policy via the European Monetary System. This means that they have to follow in Frankfurt's footsteps, unless they are prepared to see their currencies weaken within the margins set by the EMS or agree to a realignment and thus to a redefinition of these margins.

There are two obstacles to a relaxation of monetary policy in Germany: the inflation rate, which is above the level the Bundesbank is willing to tolerate, and the money supply, which is still expanding at a fast rate. True, the rise in consumer prices will—thanks to the base effect (the increase in the tax on hydrocarbons at the middle of last year caused a disproportionate rise in the index)—return to the 3 per cent range as early as in July, but inflationary pressures look likely to mount again in the further course of the year.

Realistically, one should not expect any loosening of monetary policy before the money-supply growth begins to slow down. Until this happens, interest rates will be prone to fluctuations. This all the more, as only a minor stimulus, for example, speculation about a tightening of the rules proposed for the taxation of interest income, is needed to trigger moves in either direction.

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NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Low	High	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	113 1/4	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	113 1/4	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	113 1/4	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/4
Amgen	113 1/4	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/4
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Amgen	113 1/4	115 1/4	114 3/4	115 1/4	+1/4

صكمان الأصل

Warner After Radio Builds

B

CURRENCY RATES

MINIST RATES

U.S. 60

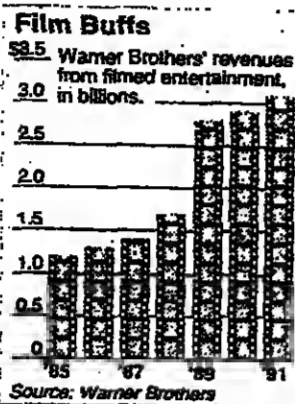
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MEDIA MARKETS

Warner After 'Batman': Studio Builds on Strength

By Bernard Weinraub

Warner Bros. is building on its strength...



Film Bufts Warner Brothers' revenue from film distribution...

The confidence and exuberance of Mr. Daly...

But it seems justified; their studio is the most successful and formidable in town...

The new blockbuster, 'Batman Returns,' grossed \$100 million in its first 11 days...

They run a mini-empire, having expanded Warner's reach into theatrical distribution abroad...

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CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values and exchange rates.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for different currencies.

INTEREST RATES

Table detailing various interest rates.

Key Money Rates

Table listing key money rates and other financial indicators.

Worst Fall U.S. Jobs Data: Blip or Dip?

In a Year For Sales Worries Persist For U.S. Economy

By Steven Greenhouse

WASHINGTON — For millions of Americans looking for work...

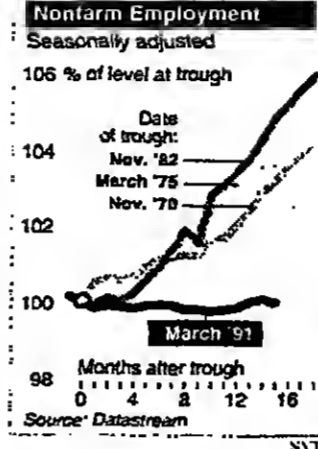
WASHINGTON — The government reported Tuesday that U.S. wholesale sales decreased 0.9 percent in May...

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department report suggested wholesalers, and the retailers who buy their goods...

The U.S. auto industry reported strong sales for late June...

If This Is Recovery, Where Are the Jobs?

In past cycles, total employment grew sharply after the deepest point of the recession...



Nonfarm Employment Seasonally adjusted 100% of level at trough

WASHINGTON — The Bush campaign should be very nervous about the economy...

WASHINGTON — The Bush campaign should be very nervous about the economy...

Tapie to Exit Adidas With Sale To Pentland

By Alan Riding

PARIS — Bernard Tapie, who made his name as a politician and a businessman...

PARIS — Bernard Tapie, who made his name as a politician and a businessman...

Profit Fears Depress Wall Street

By Alan Riding

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks tumbled Tuesday on worries about corporate earnings...

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks tumbled Tuesday on worries about corporate earnings...

FAA Is Holding Back U.S. Airlines With Outdated Delays, Study Finds

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — The single most important barrier to the health of U.S. airlines is an outdated system of on-ground delays...

The FAA does not have enough air-traffic controllers and should hire 3,000 more...

WASHINGTON — The single most important barrier to the health of U.S. airlines is an outdated system of on-ground delays...

Air travelers got a three-day reprieve Tuesday from higher ticket prices as America's major airlines took a second look at their planned increases...

American Airlines and United Airlines late Monday postponed their competing fare rises until Friday...

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COLORADO DEVELOPMENT LAND The Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) is offering for sale...

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The Meadows Strategically located in fast growing Douglas County...

Southwest Harvard Fuller and Company Real Estate Services Group

Mobil Joins Layoff Parade With 2,000 Cuts

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MARKET DIARY

Remarks by Brady Fuel Dollar's Drop

NEW YORK — The dollar dropped to about a 17-month low against the German currency Tuesday, after the U.S. Treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady, said he was not bothered by its fall below 1.50 Deutsche marks.

The dollar fell to 1.4903 DM, from 1.5125 DM, and suffered similarly sharp losses against the other major European currencies.

Christopher Bourdain, manager of foreign-exchange sales for Credit Suisse, said: "Trading was quiet, until traders heard a statement from Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady."

Dealers said the market was not bothered by its fall below 1.50 German marks.

Dealers said Mr. Brady's comments signaled the United States was not getting what it wanted at the summit meeting in Munich of the Group of Seven and had decided to achieve its goals through a devalued currency.

Before Mr. Brady's comment on television, the Treasury secretary had said Germany would be lowering its interest rates soon.

Some analysts think the silver sales to the Bank Credit & Commerce International scandal, Most selling, they said, was done by National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia whose chief operating officer resigned after having been charged in connection with the scandal.

FEARS: Investors Wary on Profits (Continued from first finance page) mates for the retail giant, Dillard was the most-active NYSE issue.

The declines in those two issues, plus negative earnings news at Micrographix, Symantec and Microcom, led to a general sell-off that brought a late bout of computer-driven sell programs.

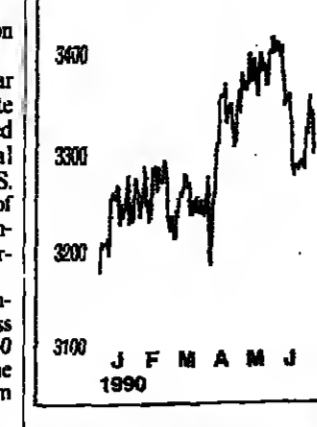
Weakness in corporate earnings data mirrored other recent developments in the U.S. economy, which benefited the bond market.

The 30-year Treasury bond, the market bellwether, rose 9/32 of a point, to 104 21/32, reducing its yield to 7.60 percent from 7.62.

The fall in interest rates allowed corporations to turn to the bond market for funding, and \$4 billion of debt was offered in 17 transactions on Tuesday.

Among active New York Stock Exchange issues, Marion Merrell Dow followed Dillard, plunging 6 1/4 to 27 1/4. The Food and Drug Admin-

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Industrial, Chemical, Finance, and SP 100.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Industrials, Chemicals, Finance, and SP 100.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrials, Finance, and SP 100.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Last, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrials, Finance, and SP 100.

NYSE Most Active

Table listing top trading stocks on the NYSE with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

AMEX Most Active

Table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE trading activity with columns: Adv., Decl., Unch., Total Issues.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX trading activity with columns: Adv., Decl., Unch., Total Issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ trading activity with columns: Adv., Decl., Unch., Total Issues.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table listing European futures contracts including SUGAR, COFFEE, and WHITE SUGAR.

Table listing European futures contracts including ALUMINUM, LEAD, and ZINC.

Table listing European futures contracts including 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

Table listing European futures contracts including 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIFFE).

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Safeway Posts Decline in Earnings

OAKLAND, California (UPI) — Safeway Inc., one of the world's largest food retailers, said Tuesday that its second-quarter net income fell 6 percent to \$33.3 million from the comparable period last year.

Phillips Oil Sees \$100 Million Net

BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma (Bloomberg) — Phillips Petroleum Co. said Tuesday it expected to report second-quarter net earnings of about \$100 million, compared with income of \$16 million in the same quarter a year earlier.

Moody's May Lower Rating for Shell

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Moody's Investors Service Tuesday said it may lower its ratings on \$3 billion of Shell Oil Co.'s bonds, stripping the sixth-largest U.S. oil company of its coveted Aaa rating and making it more expensive for Shell to borrow.

General Motors Plans Stock Offering

NEW YORK (UPI) — General Motors Corp. announced Tuesday plans to offer \$50 million of Series D fixed-rate preference stock that will be noncallable for seven years.

Oil Skids on Weak Demand

LONDON — Oil prices fell about 50 cents a barrel Tuesday, amid sharply weakening demand for crude. In London, oil lost 45 cents, falling to \$20.12. By the close in New York, the August contract for crude on the Mercantile Exchange had dropped 51 cents to \$21.38.

Saudi Banker Quits Over BCCI

JEDDAH — The chief operating officer of Saudi Arabia's biggest bank resigned on Tuesday as a result of his indictment last week in the United States on fraud charges related to the Bank of Credit & Commerce International bank scandal.

Sheikh Khalid bin Mahfouz of the National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia, and an associate, Haroon Kablon of London, were charged in New York on July 1 with defrauding customers of the collapsed BCCI of \$300 million.

The National Commercial Bank said Sheikh Khalid had resigned to devote time to fighting "the unwarranted charges brought against him in New York." The bank said it was "fully confident" of his innocence.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures contracts including WHEAT, SOYBEANS, and CORN.

Table listing U.S. futures contracts including SOYBEAN MEAL and SOYBEAN OIL.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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Airlines Set To Reduce Big Losses

WARNER: ...

NASDAQ ...

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AMEX

Tuesday's Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table of AMEX stock prices including columns for High, Low, and Volume. Lists various stocks such as AIC, ARI, and others.

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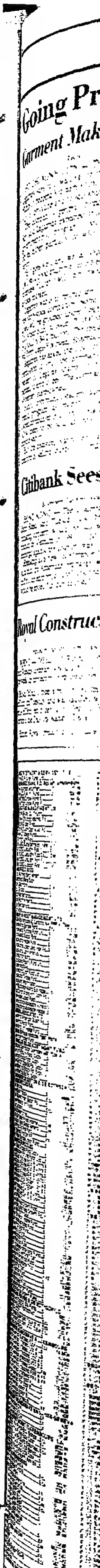
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Advertisement for 'DO YOU LIVE IN THE U.S.?' featuring a map of the United States and subscription information for the International Herald Tribune.

Advertisement for 'FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1992' published by International Business Development, a division of HERALD TRIBUNE. Includes a crossword puzzle and contact information.



Going Private in Vietnam
Garment Maker Considers Sale of Stock

HO CHI MINH CITY — The garment maker Legemex says it is waiting for the go-ahead from Hanoi to privatize Vietnam's first state-owned company to become Vietnam's first state-owned company to privatize and to sell shares to foreigners.

Citibank Sees Vietnam Branch in 1993

HONG KONG — The chairman of Citicorp, John Reed, said Tuesday that he expected the banking concern would be allowed to open a branch in Vietnam in 1993 if the U.S. economic embargo against the country was lifted.

Royal Construction to File for Protection

TOKYO — Officials of Royal Construction Co. said Tuesday company would apply to a court later in the week for protection from creditors.

Failed Talks Hit Stocks in Hong Kong
Sales of Imported Cars in Japan Edge Up 2%

HONG KONG — Prices on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange plunged almost 2 percent Tuesday as the British-Chinese impasse over financing the colony's new airport spurred fears of prolonged discord.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Tuesday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Seoul, Taipei, Manila, Jakarta, New Zealand, Bombay.

Very briefly:

- Thailand has decided to scrap a 65 billion baht (\$2.6 billion) rail project for Bangkok.
India's key stock exchanges in New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras were closed for the second straight day as a government effort to unravel a major securities scandal continued.

Unilever Buys Thai Ice Cream Firm

LONDON — Unilever PLC said Tuesday that its Thai division bought the Foremost Friesland (Thailand) ice cream business from Friesland Friso Domo for an undisclosed amount.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Most asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some stocks listed on issue price.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and other details. Includes sections for MALABAR CAP ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD, MALABAR INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, and MALABAR DOLLAR PORTFOLIO.

ADVERTISING

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and other details. Includes sections for MALABAR CAP ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD, MALABAR INTERNATIONAL FUNDS, and MALABAR DOLLAR PORTFOLIO.

SPORTS BASEBALL

The Next Reorganization Ought to Look Like This

By Dave Anderson
NEW YORK — Ruling that the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Cardinals will switch divisions with the Atlanta Braves and the Cincinnati Reds in the National League next season...

Present new theater — Roger Clemens pitching to Barry Bonds, Dwight Gooden pitching to Kirby Puckett, Dennis Eckersley pitching to Ryne Sandberg...

If Then Was Now
How the 1992 standings would look under 1993 realignment plan.

Table showing Eastern and Western Division standings for 1992 and projected 1993 standings.



Vantage Point

What will happen to the NL and AL tradition? Tradition is not the problem. The designated-hitter rule is the problem.

Cubs Sue to Block Transfer

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — The Chicago Cubs filed suit Tuesday against the major league baseball commissioner, Fay Vincent...

reparable injury if the commissioner's unlawful action is not enjoined, because traditional team rivalries will be disrupted.

Puckett And Twins Stay Hot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
The Minnesota Twins are hot, and they can thank Kirby Puckett. Puckett, who is hitting .426 over his last 11 games...

For Kip Gross, Pitching for Dodgers Was Fun While It Lasted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Kip Gross did not join the Los Angeles Dodgers in their group embrace Monday after they swept their second doubleheader at home in four days...

more with a two-strike single against reliever Jeff Fassero.

shout out, helping the Pirates snap a four-game losing streak.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankee starter Tim Lincecum was battered for six runs on six hits with four walks in just 2 1/2 innings.

SCOREBOARD

Table of baseball scores from various games, including Yankees vs Mariners, Red Sox vs Boston, Orioles vs Baltimore, etc.



Rob Harveling of the Netherlands, left, winning the Tour de France's third stage Tuesday ahead of Belgium's Sammy Moreels.

BASEBALL

Major League Standings table showing Eastern and Western Division leaders and Monday's Line Scores.

Lead Now a U.S. Citizen

NEW YORK — Ivan Lendl was sworn in as a U.S. citizen on Tuesday, a spokesman for the tennis star said.

CRICKET

THIRD TEST
England vs. Pakistan, Last Day
Tuesday, in Manchester, England

CYCLING

Tour de France
Results in Tuesday's third stage, a 218-kilometer (136-mile) race from Paris to Bordeaux.

The Root of All Evil Flourishes Nicely in The Italian Summer

LONDON — "They offered an enormous, quite immoral amount." When Gian Mauro Borsano, president of Torino, used those words to appease noters angered by his selling of Gianluigi Lentini to AC Milan...

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OBSERVER

A Dulcimer Lesson

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Jefferson is taking dulcimer lessons. Yes, Tom Jefferson, the famous world man. Learning to play the dulcimer, I ask it's because dulcimer is such a beautiful word. Maybe he has been smitten by that beautiful line of Coleridge's: "A daisied with a dulcimer in a vision once I saw..."

Crushed by the righteousness of my indignation, Jefferson becomes melancholy, which improves my day. Since I am not as smart as Jefferson I can at least feel morally superior to him. Feeling morally superior is the perfect antidote for the gravest case of mental vacuity.

New-Era Russian Opera: Kirov Wins

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG — The Kirov Opera, which made its American debut Monday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, was unfortunately preceded to New York by the Bolshoi Opera of Moscow last summer at the Met and by the St. Petersburg National Opera, earlier this year at the New York State Theater.



Valery Gergiev: "It was not a star track."

The Kirov, which shares its 175-member orchestra and the Mariinsky Theater with the Kirov Ballet, is currently the best Russia has to offer in terms of big, bold productions deftly blending old and new dramatic values, with stirring singing and thrilling choral and orchestral work.

Or so it seemed on a recent visit to St. Petersburg, during which the company's artistic director, Valeri Gergiev, conducted performances of Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina" and Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades." And so it seems on the recordings Gergiev and company have released on Philips. "Queen of Spades" will be given in New York over the next two weeks, along with Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and Prokofiev's "Fiery Angel."

The Bolshoi's disappointing season last summer was widely seen as a product of a company caught in awkward transition between a stodgy past and an as yet uncomprehended international future. The St. Petersburg National Opera, known until recently as the Maly Opera Theater, struck most observers as penny-pinching and provincial.

Mariinsky company counted as one of the most important in the world. It was renamed in 1934 for Sergei Kirov, an assassinated friend of Lenin's, and today neither the opera nor the ballet wants to give up the brand name.

Gergiev has been willing to invite flashy Western directors into his temple of Russian tradition, as David Freeman's production of "The Fiery Angel," with its writhing naked and near-naked bodies, proves. But he is also eager to retain classic set designs, some dating back before the Russian revolution.

The "Khovanshchina" seen recently, and preserved on video for future release, dates from 1953, when so much of Russian cultural life was suddenly liberalized after Stalin's death.

Some Western visitors have found it archaic theatrically, but Gergiev, who has introduced new staging ideas and substituted Shostakovich's performing edition for Rimsky-Korsakov's, loves it for just that reason. "It's not just old-fashioned," he said. "I wanted to document it because it's good to fix on video things we have in our repertory that are beautiful and that one day may be lost or die."

PEOPLE

Forbes List of Richest: A \$9 Billion Mistake

Forbes, which lists the world's richest, has admitted that it made a \$9 billion goof last year in estimating the worth of the Reichman brothers of Canada, who own Olympia and York, the beleaguered commercial landlord. As it issued its 1992 list of billionaires, the magazine explained it had pegged the Reichman family's 1991 fortune at \$7 billion when its liabilities actually exceeded assets by \$2 billion.

John Fairchild, publisher of Women's Wear Daily, will jump out of a cake Thursday in the windows of Barneys New York — in mannequin form, that is — to mark the 20th anniversary of W, the broadcast weekly.

Devotees of Lewis Carroll believe they have found what inspired his Cheshire Cat. In a church in Croft, England, where the author's father was rector, is a carving of a cat's head smiling. From the perspective of a small boy, all that can be seen is the grinning mouth. Said Alice in watching the Cheshire Cat disappear: "I have often seen a cat without a grin, but not a grin without a cat."

Ringo Starr, on tour with his All-Starr Band, received a rooming wedge back in Liverpool. "Thank you, it's great to be back," he told about 2,000 fans. Starr turned 52 on Tuesday. "Another rock veteran, Jerry Lee Lewis, 56, canceled a concert in Zurich after he collapsed in tears with stomach cramps. "He was mentally confused," concert promoter Harry Spengler said. "He sobbed. The audience doesn't love me anymore."

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